THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

Subscriptions take, by the week, ... twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, which is the service.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) ... $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly ... $6
In all cases subscribers must give their post-office in writing before they can be allowed to commence. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1863.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 12,855.

Sales at 12 o'clock To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a tract of land on the Bayou St. John.

By McCorran & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture.

By J. R. Crossat, at 11 o'clock, at the New Basin, corner of Julia and Claiborne streets, a fine oyster sloop and clothing.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Canal and New Levee streets, groceries wines and liquors.

Thanks to the Purser of the new steamer Yazoo for polite attentions.

THE OPENING OF THE VARIETIES TO-NIGHT. This event is naturally looked forward to with no inconsiderable interest and expectation by all who love dramatic representation and seek elegant amusement. In successfully supplying these there is no present reason to doubt that the stage management of Mr. Lewis Baker will eminently sustain the past reputation of the Varieties.

The programme for the opening night, the general features of which we have previously sketched, is diversified and legitimately and tastefully arranged. The casts for the several pieces are, as far as we may now judge, judicious.

We should not omit in this reference to mention that, after each night's performance at this theatre, the horse cars from the corner of Bayone and Gravier streets will connect with the steam cars for Carrollton and intermediate stations—a decided convenience for the citizens of Bonligny, Greenville and Carrollton.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The programme went off here last night to the usual merriment of a good humored audience. A characteristic medley of performances will be offered to-night, and on Saturday there will be the accustomed matinée.

ANNIVERSARY BALL.—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the anniversary ball of the Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Algiers, to be given on Wednesday evening, November 11th, at the St Charles Ball Room, Algiers.

THE SIBYL OF 192 BIENVILLE STREET.—The desire to see into the unknown, to fathom the mystery of the future, as well as read the riddle of the past, to consult fate and converse with destiny, is a feeling which, in various forms of manifestation, has been, in all ages, common to the great and the humble, the ignorant and the learned. The Pythoness and Sibyl, the astrologer and wizard, of olden time, are not without their representatives, under many names, in the present enlightened era, and never will be, doubtless, as long as human nature remains what it is. Hence the "spirit visionist," the "clairvoyant," the "seeress," even in these matter-of-fact days, their mysterious functions are in demand, and the demand is supplied, as will be seen by advertisement, at 192 Bienville street.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Mr. E. Bordelois, No. 147 Royal street, has just received a large assortment of Bordeaux wines, of the most approved brands, in casks and boxes. See his advertisement.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale, at twelve months' credit, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of that valuable improved property, situate on Bayou St. John, and known as Fisk's property. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

Purchasers and dealers in cotton, and cotton brokers will perceive by a perusal of our advertising columns, that M. T. Montgomery makes another sale of 250 bales cotton, this day, (Thursday,) the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 93 Camp street. The above sale will be attractive to those purchasing for shipment and speculation, as the packages are all original, and in fine order. Samples drawn by experienced brokers.

Buyers will do well to attend the sale of the balance of the splendid stock of groceries, wines and liquors which will be offered this day, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Canal and New Levee streets. See the advertisement of D. E. Morphy.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—See McCorran & Landry's advertisement. Their sale to take place at 11 o'clock this day.

Two Days Later from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER YAZOO.

Five Days Later from Europe.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MEADE'S ARMY. FROM CHATTANOOGA AND THE WEST

Proclamation of the President Calling for 300,000 Volunteers.

GOLD (49 1-4.

By the arrival, at about 10 o'clock last night of the new steamer Yazoo, we have New York papers to the afternoon of the 20th, from which we give the following:

Movements of Meade and Lee.

The situation article of the *Herald* of the 20th thus resumes the latest reports from Washington regarding the armies of Meade and Lee:

According to our correspondents' dispatches it will be seen that General Meade is pursuing the rebels, and that by the sound of cannon heard yesterday at Thoroughfare Gap, it was pretty evident that our advance was in action with the rear guard of the enemy. The attack on the Second army corps and the spirited fight at Mr. Blackburn's Ford are also finely described by our correspondent. The rebels are holding three along the railroad track from Manassas towards the Rappahannock, thus destroying the rails and bridges, rendering the road unfit for use.

On Sunday a reconnoissance was made by Colonel Chapman and a portion of the First brigade of Buford's cavalry division, composed of the Eighth Illinois and Fifth New York cavalry regiments. Colonel Chapman visited Chantilly, Aldie and Gainesville, capturing and covering the enemy. It was discovered that Stuart, with his cavalry, had passed the day before in the direction of Aldie, and next day towards Leesburg.

A large force of the rebels are still at Bristoe Station. The cavalry lately attached to General Kilpatrick's command, under Colonel Gibbs, had a brisk fight with the rebels at Manassas Junction on Sunday night. Trains were run to Bristoe yesterday.

The military authorities at Washington are still ignorant of the strength or position of Lee's army. The cavalry, as will be seen, are to be met by ours, roaming about in every direction, and showing some fight, but the results are yet not to be found. Of course, speculations are rife as to their whereabouts, but some of the best military authorities are divided in opinion as to whether they have retired behind the Blue Ridge Mountains, or have gone towards Harper's Ferry and Winchester with a view to another raid into Maryland.

General Rosecrans and the Army of the Cumberland.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, afternoon of the 20th, has the following:

Washington, Tuesday, October 20.—A rumor has been current for some days that General Rosecrans is to be relieved from the command of the army of the Cumberland, but on inquiry of those presumed to be best informed on the subject, he has failed to elicit either an affirmative or negative response.

[Dispatch to the Herald.]

TOTAL LOSS OF THE UNION ARMY IN THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA—THE VITAL POINT STRUCK.

Chattanooga, Monday, October 12.—Complete official returns from the infantry engaged in the late battles have been received at the general headquarters, and give the following statistics:

THOMAS'S CORPS—FOURTEENTH.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	26	208	15
Men	95	1257	2127

Making a total of 3701.

MCCOOK'S CORPS—TWENTIETH.

Officers	49	152	7
Men	363	2767	1563

Making a total of 4502.

CRITTENDEN'S CORPS—TWENTY-FIRST.

Officers	39	131	22
Men	421	2129	656

Making a total of 3390.

Two brigades of Granger's Reserve Corps, engaged early in the afternoon of the second day's fight, lost:

Officers	28	59	34
Men	259	471	527

Making total of 1324.

Total loss of infantry, 905 officers and 16,891 men.

The losses of the cavalry not reported will bring up the grand aggregate to just about six thousand. Of the four thousand six hundred and twenty-five missing, about two hundred are wounded. Thirty-six pieces of artillery were lost and a few wagons.

Chattanooga, October 15, 1863.—The vote of the Ohio regiments belonging to the army at Chattanooga, so far as received up to this morning, is one thousand four hundred and twenty-three for Brough, and only two hundred and fifty-two for Vallandigham. Fifteen regiments and eight companies are yet to be heard from, which will repeat Brough's majority to over twelve thousand.

The Cavalry Fight with Wheeler.

General Rosecrans has telegraphed to General Halleck, General Crook's account of the fight with Wheeler, in which he claimed the front and rear divisions of the latter's force, with the loss of four pieces of artillery, and not less than 2000 men.

Reported Invasion of Indianapolis.

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 19th says:

A large force under Buckner is reported to be moving into Kentucky from the southeast, apparently with the idea of striking the Ohio river near Louisville.

The notorious guerrilla, Jim Keller, who murdered Captain Wileman and others, was captured near Sharpsburg, Ky., yesterday, with six of his gang, and taken to Mount Sterling, where a man named Watkins, formerly of the Ninth Kentucky cavalry, shot and mortally wounded him while in the hands of his guards.

New York Markets.

[From the Commercial Advertiser, 24 P. M. the 20th.

On Change to-day the Flour market was heavy and declining. Corn was active at one cent per bushel advance. Pork was dull and unchanged.

The price of gold fell of 1¼ per cent late last evening in the gold room of Gilpin's exchange and there is a further decline of ½ to ¾ per cent this forenoon.

The price is now 149¼ per cent, and exchange on London 164½ to 165¼ per cent.

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, The term of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers, to serve for three years or the war—not, however, exceeding three years.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim that all the volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium and bounty, as heretofore announced to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that, if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or on the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the fifth day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or with those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress or where it has not yet been commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that department.

In issuing this proclamation I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their cheerful, willing and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountain of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of New York—Earthquake in England—The Mexican Question—Affairs in Poland.

The Inman steamer City of New York, Capt Kennedy, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th instant, arrived here to day, bringing 108 cabin and 528 steerage passengers. Among the cabin passengers are the members of M. Paul Joignet's French dramatic company.

She experienced strong westerly gales in the first part of the passage.

The Damascus reached Liverpool on the 7th.

The Kangaroo would leave Liverpool Friday, October 9th, as an extra Inman boat for New York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Formal proceedings were completed and registered on the 6th instant in the Court of Bankruptcy, with a view to the winding up of the Great Ship Company, so as to stay various actions which had been commenced, and to ensure an equal distribution of the assets.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

The shock of an earthquake, more or less severe, was felt in all parts of England at about twenty two minutes past three o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst. At some places the shock is represented as having been quite severe and accompanied by a loud rumbling, at port Sunlight it was slight and without noise. No damage was sustained anywhere.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The English journals advance nothing new in regard to American affairs.

At a meeting in Manchester the 'Southern Club' and the 'Central Association for the recognition of the Southern States' were formally amalgamated into the society under the title of 'The Southern Independence Association.' The meeting was presided over by Lord Wharncliffe, who made a strong pro Southern speech and loudly urged the recognition of the South. His Lordship was elected permanent chairman of the association.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* repeats the statement that nearly all the European Powers, including Spain, have agreed to recognize the new Empire of Mexico.

The course adopted by the Archduke Maximilian had disappointed the speculators in Mexican securities on the London Exchange, and a considerable decline had taken place in the quotations.

FRANCE

The Emperor had returned to Paris. The Empress had paid a visit of congratulation to the King of Portugal on the birth of a Prince. Her Majesty proceeded from Portugal on her voyage to Cadiz.

The Bourse was steady on the 6th. Rentes opened and closed at 67.75.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Paris *Patrie* says:

We have reason to believe that Prince Czartoriski is taking formal steps in the name of the National Polish Government to obtain from the Cabinets of London and Paris the recognition of Poland as a belligerent nation.

La France learns from St. Petersburg that the party which recommends honorable concessions to Poland regains ground.

A Breslau telegram says:

Colonel Langiewicz was killed, on the highlands, by the Councillor of Justice, Blodowski, and the Proprietor Dangel.

Fresh detachments of insurgents have appeared in the vicinity of Kalisch.

Commercial Summary.

Liverpool, October 7, noon.—Cotton.—The sales of Monday and Tuesday foot up 12,000 bales, including 4000 to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet but no alteration in quotations is reported.

Trade at Manchester yesterday was quiet but steady at the full rates of last week.

London Money Market.—The funds were dull and drooping on the 6th. Consols closed at 93¼ to ⅜.

Applications for discount at the Bank were again extremely heavy. Rates were unchanged. A new Brazilian loan was spoken of.

Additional from Mobile Papers.

Yesterday evening's extras contained the following intelligence culled from late Mobile and Atlanta papers:

THE LATE FIGHTING IN MISSISSIPPI.

Richmond, October 14—An official dispatch from General Johnston at Meridian, of the 13th, communicates a telegram from General Chalmers at Byhalia, of the 12th, which says: "We drove back the enemy on the railroad at Lafayette and attacked Collierville yesterday morning. Sherman, with part of Smith's brigade, en route for Corinth, arrived as we did. We drove the enemy into his fortifications and turned his guns against him with considerable slaughter, also thirty wagons, and brought off twenty. We took five colors and one hundred and four prisoners.

Our loss is about fifty killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is very heavy. Prisoners report General Smith and Colonel Anthony killed.

Reinforcements coming from Germantown and Lafayette, we retreated.

Richmond, October 15.—The following telegram has been received:

To General S. Cooper:

Meridian, October 15.—The following dispatch has been received by me:

Oxford, October 14.—Eleven regiments of cavalry with nine pieces of artillery pass ed us. We skirmished with them all the way and fought them four hours near Byhalia, and again at the river, where they were repulsed and retired after burning Wyatt.

Our loss is considerable—the number not known on account of much straggling.

We saved our train and the captured property.

J. E. CHALMERS, Brig.-Gen.
[Signed] J. E. JOHNSTON.

Oxford, October 15.—It is reported by a scout that from three to five regiments of infantry, two brigades of cavalry, sixteen pieces of artillery and one hundred wagons passed Holly Springs, yesterday, moving south.

General Chalmers is falling back on Grenada.

Sherman's corps is going, via Corinth, to reinforce Rosecrans.

JEFF. DAVIS'S TOUR.

Chickamauga, October 14.—The President and suite left this morning.

Atlanta, October 15.—The President returned here last evening from the Army of Tennessee, and remains here to-day. It is understood that no change will be made in the Army of Tennessee. He leaves to-night for Mississippi by a special train.

Selma, October 18.—The President, on his arrival here, was met enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens en masse, in language severe and scathing in tone. He congratulated the people on meeting them under such favorable circumstances; spoke in glowing terms of the gallantry of the Alabamians on every battle field, and said if the non conscripts of Alabama will gather their horses, &c., and go to the rescue, by guarding Courtland and other points, thereby relieving the regular soldiers from the necessity of doing this sort of duty, such blows will be dealt the enemy that he will find it difficult to recover from.

In this way most effective aid can be given to the gallant Wheeler and others who are carrying out the plans of the noble Longstreet, under the superviews of the heroic Bragg. In this way the President is confident that Rosecrans will be crushed. Self-reliance and energy are now our duty. We should not look to Europe for aid, for such is not to be expected now. Our only alternative is to sustain ourselves with renewed energy and determination, and a little more sacrifice on the part of the people.

The President reached Lauderdale Station yesterday afternoon, on a special train. He left immediately for the springs of that name, to see his brother. A gentleman who witnessed the President's arrival, says that the first persons his Excellency spoke to on descending from the cars, were two old family negroes, each of whom he greeted with a hearty shake of the hand. Mr. Davis immediately accompanied Governor Pettus to be telegraphed at Macon, and the Governor reached there at 8 P. M.

The President left Lauderdale this morning, at 7 o'clock, for Enterprise, on his way to Richmond.

THE CONSULAR AFFAIR WITH ENGLAND.

Richmond, October 14.—The official correspondence of the State Department relative to the dismissal of the British Consuls is published in the *Sentinel* this morning, and occupies nearly a page of that journal.

The first letter is dated the 8th instant, and is addressed by Benjamin to Slidell, informing him of the cause of the expulsion of the British Consular agents in the Confederacy, in order that he may have power to correct any misrepresentations on the subject. Benjamin then proceeds with a lengthy review of the whole course of the British Government and that of the Confederacy relating to these officials.

He refers to the communications addressed to the State and Confederate authorities by two out of three British Consular agents remaining here, showing that they had received instructions from their Government to pursue a course of conduct in regard to persons of British origin resident within the Confederacy, which Mr. Benjamin says it is impossible to tolerate.

After an explanation of the provisions of the conscription law and a statement of concessions made to foreigners at the instance of British Consuls, Mr. Benjamin alludes to the recent correspondence of Pollard and Bulloch, asserts the existence of instructions from their Government counseling English soldiers to judge for themselves of their right to exemption.

This unwarrantable assumption by foreign officials of jurisdiction within our territory, this offensive encroachment upon the sovereignty of the Confederate States, has been repressed by the President's order for the immediate departure of all British Consular agents from our country.

The next letter is from Mr. Benjamin to Fullerton, briefly recapitulating the evidences of his assumption of jurisdiction, and ordering him promptly to depart from the Confederacy. The next letter is from Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Mason, dated June 11th, and consists chiefly of the explanation of the cause of the dismissal of Magee and Cridland.

Mr. Benjamin's dispatch to Mr. Mason, relative to the dismissal of Mr. Magee and the appointment of Cridland, was, by direction of the President, communicated to Earl Russell. Russell, in a letter to Mason, asserts that Her Majesty is the sole judge of the conduct of Magee, but he is willing to admit that the so called Confederate States are not bound to recognize authority derived from Lord Lyons. He is in hopes that persons authorized by Her Majesty should have the means of representing at Richmond and elsewhere in the Confederate States the interests of British subjects, who may be, in the course of the war, grievously wronged by acts of subordinate officers. This has been done in other similar cases of States not recognized by Her Majesty, and would be in conformity with the unity professed by the so styled Confederate States towards Her Majesty and the British nation, if arrangements could be made for correspondence between agents appointed by Her Majesty's Government to reside in the Confederate States, and the authorities of such States. Mr. Mason, in reply, says it is his pleasure to make the proposition, he doubts not it will receive favorable consideration from the Government at Richmond.

WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE

Richmond, October 21.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer*, from Staunton to-day, says Imboden entered Charlestown Sunday and surprised and brought off 150 prisoners and some valuable property.

Lynchburg, October 18.—The *Virginian* has the following from East Tennessee:

Before the battle of Chickamauga, twenty-seven regiments of Federal cavalry and mounted infantry, estimated at 11,000 men, passed Greenville, Tennessee, bound north, with the intention of a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Upon receiving intelligence of the defeat of Rosecrans, they were met by our forces at London and Sweetwater and driven back. A portion of this force attacked our forces at Little Ridge, six miles west of Greenville, on Saturday, the 10th instant. Our men fought gallantly, defeating and inflicting severe loss on the enemy. Our loss in the engagement was 30 killed and 200 wounded. Being apprehensive of a flank movement, our forces withdrew to Henderson. Another engagement took place there and at Richtown on Sunday, in which our forces fought desperately, cutting their way through four regiments of the enemy, who, supported by artillery, had succeeded in reaching our rear.

Our men fell back on Zollicoffer. The Federals, heavily reinforced, advanced upon them, when they were withdrawn to Bristol. Our loss in both days fight is estimated at 500, killed and wounded. Numbers of the wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. Captain Battle, severely wounded, has arrived here.

The Union men of East Tennessee say the Federal loss is estimated at 1200, killed and wounded.

On Wednesday night the enemy arrived at Bristol, and are reported advancing yesterday towards Abingdon, with a force said to amount to eight or ten thousand. Joe Hooker commands in East Tennessee.

Three regiments of Tennessee renegades have been organized, and 4000 refugees are following the Federal army. The enemy have destroyed no property in East Tennessee, as they expect to hold the country permanently.

CHATTANOOGA A BASE OF OPERATIONS.

"Personne" writes from the "Army of Chattanooga, October 16:"

It is inferred from the fact that the Federal commander has removed all the rails from the two roads converging in Chattanooga, his intention is to build a railroad from Jasper, Tennessee, to his rear, and thus dispense with the long trains and difficulties of transportation. If this surmise be correct, it is an indication of the intention of the Federal commander to make Chattanooga a base of operations for the winter. Tenacious in his grasp of territory, it will evidently be his design to hold on in check before him, while, relying on his strong fortifications, he attempts a flank movement on Atlanta. The effect of this movement would be to disintegrate both armies; yet it is a plan which I am not sure Bragg will allow to be put into execution. The wily Rosecrans may find himself checkmated at every point, and instead of advancing, find himself like McClellan, "changing his base" rearward with a celerity more dangerous than comfortable. Our army feels confident of success, and only impatient of delay.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Mobile, October 14.—The steamer Isabel, running the blockade on Thursday night, got aground, and ten blockaders fired a number of shots at her, which were replied to by Fort Morgan. She received no injury and succeeded in getting off, and is now safe in the bay.

The steamer Advance, belonging to the State of North Carolina, has just made her third trip into Wilmington from Bermuda. There is no impropriety in announcing the fact, says the Fayetteville *Observer*, as we learn she was chased and fired at by the blockaders, but got in safely. It is supposed that, besides her usual cargo of clothes, blankets and shoes for the North Carolina soldiers, she has brought many thousand pairs of cotton and wool cards, to be sold to the people of the State at cost and charges.

Private letters received in Savannah announce that the steamer Lamar, from Savannah, was recently captured by the enemy on her way to Nassau.

MILITARY REVIEW AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston, October 16.—General Beauregard, accompanied by General Pierre Soulé and staff, reviewed the troops of General Taliaferro's division on James Island this morning. The display was magnificent, and the troops presented a soldierly appearance. The length of the line was about two miles. The banners of many of the regiments were covered with inscriptions of the names of battles in which they had been engaged.

GENERAL NEWS.

Major McLemore, of the Twenty-seventh Mississippi regiment, who was out duty at Ellesville, Miss., gathering conscripts, was shot dead at the house of Amos Deason, of Jones county, on the night of the 5th inst. No clue has been obtained as to the perpetrator of the act.

R. Adams, the celebrated manufacturer of King William street, London, has sent to General Lee a self cocking revolver of slightly finished workmanship, and of the donor's patent. It was transmitted through Robert Craig, Esq., nephew of Mr. Lindsay, M. P.

The rumor that the Federals had evacuated Norfolk is not true.

It is stated that only one of the present delegation from Georgia, in Congress, has been returned—Hon. Julian Hartridge, from Savannah.

ARRIVAL OF REV. DR. HOGE.—We are gratified to learn that a dispatch was received in this city Saturday, announcing the safe arrival at a Confederate port of the Rev. Dr. Hoge.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CHARLES HALLOCK.—The Augusta (Ga.) papers recently published the fact that Chas Hallock, from New York, who came over to the South and had become the editor of one of the papers in that city, had left the South, and, in the intensity of his spite, had fled to the enemy. He has reached Bermuda, and we find in the Bermuda *Gazette* a communication from him on the prospects of the South, which is anything but flattering to the Confederacy. It would seem that the Augusta press has made a mistake, and that Hallock is really absent on the business he started for—the purchase of type, paper, &c.

GENERAL HOOD.—The following is from an army letter in the Atlanta *Confederacy*:

I learn from the surgeon in attendance upon General Hood that he is now out of danger, and expects are many weeks to be again at the head of his gallant regiment. Although he has but a short stump to left, the doctor thinks that a cork leg can be worn by the General, and the man, who almost idolizes their brave leader, no sooner learned the fact than they set to work to raise a subscription to furnish him a "substitute," which will soon be done—for, as I before stated, their veneration for their Sergeant, "as he is familiarly called, is equal to that which Stonewall's men had for him.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The following gentlemen are elected to the several offices named: Governor—Gen. Charles Clark.
Secretary of State—Hon. C. A. Brougher.
Auditor of Public Accounts—Hon. A. J. Gillespie.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

1st District—Col. John A. Orr.
2d " Col. W. D Holder.
3d " Hon. Israel Welsh.
4th " Hon. H. C. Chambers.
5th " Hon. O. E. Singleton.
6th " Hon. E. Barksdale.
7th " Hon. — Lamkin.

Those marked thus " are re elected.

The Legislature is composed of nearly all new members. General Gholson is elected Major-General by a handsome majority.

Married, at the St. Francis street Baptist Church, Mobile, on Thursday, October 15th, at o'clock, P. M., by Rev. S. H. Ford, D. D., Mr. Wm. S. DeVaul, of this city, to Miss Tillie S., daughter of J. P. Todd, Esq., of New Orleans.

Died, on the 11th instant, at Marietta, Ga., Captain Emile Guillet, of New Orleans, from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Chickamauga, on the 20th September.

Died, in Mobile, on Thursday, 22d inst., Mabel Cecile, aged 2 years, youngest daughter of Cecilia LeBreton and R. D. Hubbard, of New Orleans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Horrible.—Lieutenant Robinson, of the First District police, sent to the Charity Hospital last night a young woman named Regina Fasner. She had been delivered of a child, whose body was found in the sink of the premises by the police, and deposited for the investigation of the Coroner. A number of persons, neighbors to the party, were arrested, but let go, as they can be found when wanted. Nicholas Fasner and Eveline Bentz, relations of the unfortunate mother, were kept in custody.

Cutting.—James Diamond was tried before Recorder Vennard on the charge of having assaulted, ran after, and cut, or rather stabbed, a youth, named Jacob Crane. The evidence induced the Recorder to send the case before the First District Court. The bloody affair occurred on Tchoupitoulas, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Stealing Sugar.—John Smith was caught by officer Oakes stealing a barrel containing sugar, valued by the officer at $10. It was subsequently taken from the steamer Sampson, and the arrest was made on the Levee near Fourth street. Recorder Vennard sent the case before the First District Court. Bail $500.

Provost Court—Col. Hopkins Presiding.—Mary McGwin was found guilty of having used profane and seditious language, and having been intoxicated, to the disgrace of her sex. Sentence, thirty days Workhouse.

Frank Hunter, a black cavalry soldier, was sent to the Workhouse for one month. He was charged with having stolen five candles from a grocery, and that he tried to rob the money till of the same establishment.

Kate Russell, for selling liquor to soldiers, and Elizabeth Hickey, for stabbing a soldier, are to be tried next Saturday.

S. Herman, a soldier, was sent to Captain Pickering, with some other straggling soldiers. The charge against Herman was that he carried a concealed weapon—a bowie knife.

P. Johnson, a sailor of a Government vessel, had an English musket, the property of the United States, in his possession. He was sent down for five days. The musket was confiscated.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

[From the Extra Picayune of this evening.]

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

[FROM MOBILE PAPERS OF THE 21st.]

The Virginia Campaign Closed.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Confederate Victory in East Tennessee

We have a copy of the Mobile *Tribune* of the 21st instant, from which we copy the following intelligence:

Gordonsville, October 23—Sixty-nine Federals, wounded, from the Bristow fight, and 210 prisoners, captured by Stuart on the 19th, were sent to Richmond last night.

Richmond, October 23.—Nothing of interest has transpired during the last twenty-four hours.

Campaigning in Northern Virginia is considered closed until next spring, but it will be remembered that the battle of Fredericksburg occurred in the middle of December.

Mr Benjamin has been requested to deliver an address on our foreign relations, in reply to Russell's speech, but it is understood that he declines for the present.

A flag of truce boat is expected at City Point to-morrow.

No progress has been made in the negotiations for the resumption of the exchange of officers.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Charleston, October 23—No new movements yet.

The Federals are reported to day resetting, smoothing and putting the finishing strokes to Gregg, Wagner and the other batteries at Cummings's Point.

The fleet remains quiet.

Stirring times expected soon.

CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Missionary Ridge, via Chickamauga, October 21.—The following dispatches were read at headquarters this morning, from General Stevenson:

"*Charleston, Tenn.*, October 20.—The cavalry under Morrison and Dibbrell attacked the enemy's cavalry in force at Philadelphia to-day, capturing about 100 prisoners, their artillery, small arms, camp equipage, &c. Our loss is nothing. The enemy was completely routed.

On the 21st he telegraphs that the enemy were preparing for their defence at London.

"Their loss was 700 prisoners, 50 wagons loaded with stores, 10 ambulances, 6 pieces of artillery, and a lot of mules and horses, and other property.

(Signed) C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General Commanding.

All quiet in front.

GEN. WHEELER'S RAID—OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mission Ridge, via Chickamauga, October 14.—The following official dispatch was received from General Wheeler this morning: "He says he crossed the river in the face of a division of the enemy at Cotton Port Ford, on the 9th ult., and proceeded in the direction of McMinnville, where, after a sharp fight, he captured a large train and 700 prisoners. The train was loaded with ammunition and other stores, and is supposed to consist of 700 or 800 wagons, which were burned. He then attacked McMinnville, capturing, altogether, 250 prisoners and another large train containing commissary stores, ammunition, arms, clothing, etc., and destroyed the bridge over Hickory Creek, together with an engine and train of the attempts at flank movements and Murfreesboro', destroying the bridge over Stone River, and took a train of cars at the bridge at Wartrace. He then moved to Shelbyville, where he captured a large amount of stores and burned them.

From Richmond and Charleston.

The *Evening True Delta* has further extracts from its Mobile papers:

"*Richmond*, October 21.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* from Staunton to-day states that Imboden entered Charlestown on Sunday and surprised the enemy. He brought off four hundred prisoners and valuable property.

The prisoners captured during Lee's recent advance movement, numbering about twelve hundred, have arrived.

A flag of truce boat, with a large number of women and children aboard, arrived at Suffolk this morning from City Point.

Richmond, Oct. 19.—Since the stampede of Meade's army to Centreville, and abandonment of the pursuit by Gen. Lee, affairs in Northern Virginia have assumed the form and shape of results of the advance to Manassas is a considerable addition to our stock of railroad iron. To-day a fleet of gunboats and transports went up York river, the former engaged for looking for torpedoes. The Federal flotilla in the Potomac is said to be unusually vigilant, patrolling the river to break up blockade running across the stream. General Kirkland, wounded in the late fight, arrived here to-night. Cook was left at Warrenton for the present.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston, October 19.—The Federals are hard at work on another battery east of Gregg and facing the sea. A large number of tents have suddenly disappeared from Morris Island. Very few transports are left in Folly Inlet.

One Day Later from the North via the River.

The *True Delta* of this morning has, from the St. Louis *Republican* of the 19th, one day later news from the North.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

New York, October 18.—The *Herald* has the following dispatch:

Army of the Potomac, October 18.—There was a renewal of artillery firing on our extreme right to-day, continuing only a few minutes. The main body of the enemy has disappeared, and nobody knows where, except General Meade and his confidential military counsellors; even the regular brigade of cavalry, advancing beyond our front, failed to find them in any considerable number.

Washington, October 18.—The information from the army of the Potomac, to-night, is to the effect that reports came in from our cavalry, yesterday evening, that the enemy had massed a force at Manassas. There were vague reports that the enemy were straightening for supplies, and the writing signally failed to receive them from General Meade, has again turned his attention and face towards the lower Shenandoah Valley, and to outposte on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Rebel infantry pickets made their appearance last night in the vicinity of Chantilly, which indicate the approach of a rebel force in force in the vicinity, but General Sedgwick drove them back to Frying Pan from our front.

Later information, up to noon to-day, says our cavalry reconnoissance went out as far as one mile from Bristow's, and found nothing but a few rebel scouts.

Washington, October 18—Throughout the whole day there has prevailed rumors that the rebel army had crossed the Potomac and was marching on Washington. The brought of such rumors has caused them to be disbelieved; but there are serious reasons to believe that Lee, with an augmented force, is moving in that direction, and will cross that river to attack Washington on the north side, if not prevented. General Meade is massing his forces in that direction, and a battle may be expected within twenty-four hours. Some apprehensions are entertained as to the result.

The sudden movement of our army has shut in a number of guerrillas between it and the defenses, and steps are being taken to capture them.

It would seem that a general engagement is considered probable, from the fact that the army surgeons have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the army.

Clarksburg, Va., October 17 General Sullivan reports that his scouts from Martinsburg yesterday encountered a detachment of Gillmore's rebel cavalry, and captured the whole force, thirty nine in number, with horses, equipments, &c.

(Signed) B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen

AFFAIRS ALONG THE RIVER.

A Cairo dispatch of the 17th says:

Last Monday, the Fifteenth Illinois cavalry made a reconnoissance from Helena, Arkansas, on the St. Francis road, and captured a large number of prisoners, without loss.

A company of rebels made a descent into Durbanville, Lauderdale county, last Tuesday, and sacked every store in the place, after which, they fell back to Galloway's Switch, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 30 miles from here

A letter from Corinth, of the 9th, says that on the 31 instant the Third Michigan cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Merrier, left with instructions to proceed to Ripley, Mississippi, and from thence to any point the colonel may elect. The command moved to New Albany, on Tallahatchie river, where they encountered Richardson, with 1800 men and four pieces of artillery, who retreated to the south of the Tallahatchie, leaving, however, 13 prisoners, 11 horses, and a number of small arms behind.

Richardson and Chalmers had been occupying a line extending from near Tupello to the Mississippi river — Chalmers on the west and Richardson on the east side. Both have been actively conscripting. The latter has had agents at work near Bolivar, Jackson, Brownsville, and other places in West Tennessee.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chattanooga, October 18 — Official reports show that the enemy's cavalry were driven back across the Tennessee river. Their loss in killed, wounded and deserters is over two thousand, and five pieces of artillery. A complete Federal success.

Cairo, October 17.—General Grant and staff will leave this evening on a special train for Dixie, but what part is not publicly known. Brigadier Generals Ransom, Magee and Fitz Henry Warren are here, and will go South.

It has been concluded that the draft shall be carried out in the Western States, but each one will be credited with its supply of volunteers, and the draft will be made accordingly.

Washington, October 17—It is said that a general order will be issued by the War Department, in a few days, providing for the enrollment of colored troops in the States of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Western Virginia and Tennessee.

All loyal owners will be allowed $300 for each able bodied rebel, the slaves to be free at the expiration of his term of enlistment. The slaves of disloyal masters will also be enlisted, but they will not be paid for them.

Philadelphia, October 19.—The sale of Government bonds on Saturday amounted to $1,278,750 Sales for the week $9,000,000. Deliveries of bonds are made to October 15. The loan goes into the hands of the people, and at a share rate will not be long before the public

Chicago, October 18.—Twenty six of Morgan's men escaped from Camp